

The Saturday News

ALBERTA'S PROVINCIAL WEEKLY

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1908

No. 6

Vol. III

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Vancouver Province last week contained an article, which in view of certain recent events, makes such decidedly interesting reading to Albertans that it is worth reproducing almost in full:

"If we are to credit information received from the centres of the lumber industry in Washington and Oregon," says the Province, "there is every probability that with the opening of spring the manufacturers there will take steps to dispose at sacrifice prices of the large surplus stocks which they have on hand—and which represent the accumulations of previous periods of over production—in the Canadian Middle West. This we know they have done before, much to the disadvantage of the manufacturers in British Columbia, who have come to regard that market as one of the most valuable for their output. And there are, at this juncture, reasons more imperative than have yet existed why they should do so now. The financial disturbances in the United States have affected the lumber industry in the Pacific coast states as they have affected every other branch of manufacturing enterprise, and it has become desirable, if not imperative, for many of the large concerns to turn into money the reserves they were holding with a speculative regard to the future. In looking about, then, for a dumping ground for their commodity the great prairie country, north of the border may be expected to appeal to them, as it has appealed to them before. For six or seven years now settlers have been pouring into that country by hundreds of thousands and have been reaping large fortunes from the soil. With their improved conditions financially a demand has been created for greater comfort in living and for more and better buildings on the farms and in the cities, until an almost unlimited market has been made for the lumberman. And the expansion of this market shows no signs of diminishing. An influx greater, if anything, than in any similar period in the past, is expected during the present year. Not only those who are there now, but those who are coming will be ready purchasers, must be purchasers, at least to a very considerable extent, at any price. Under such circumstances an ideal slaughter market is created for the American manufacturer and one which he will be very ready to take advantage of in something speedily done to prevent him.

"Now this is a case in which it will be admitted, we think, that something ought to be done. And done at once to protect the Canadian manufacturer of this province. In the Canadian tariff there is already a clause which was designed for just such cases, and which we submit ought to be made applicable to any attempt such as is threatened by the lumbermen of the Pacific coast states to establish a dumping clause. It was introduced in 1904 and is effective against many classes of American manufacturers which otherwise would be slaughtered in the Canadian market."

The Province's article should serve to bring home to the people of this part of Canada just what is involved in "protection for home industry." It is only a month or so, since those who supply Alberta with lumber were convicted of conspiring to unduly enhance its price. Yet now the Federal Government is being asked to resort to measures for the protection of the manufacturers of the lumber in order that the settlers on the prairie who "have been reaping large fortunes from the soil" should not get this commodity any cheaper. These lumbermen, with whose dealings the evidence produced in court made the public tolerably familiar, are now appealing in the name of patriotism for further protection from competition. They live and operate their businesses in Canada. Why should this fact serve as an excuse for allowing them to take more than is their due from the section of the population, on whose efforts the prosperity of Canada so largely depends? And what is illustrated in this particular case in so striking a manner applies in a general way to all who are seeking tariff favors. The cry of "Canada for the Canadians" really means "Canada for a few Canadians."

Hon. Mr. Lemieux in the House of Commons on Tuesday made a very

Elk Island Lake Park

One of the Beauty Spots of Alberta



Looking across the Lake from near the Superintendent's Quarters

The members of the Legislature on Wednesday paid a visit as the guests of the citizens of Fort Saskatchewan to Elk Island Lake Park, fifteen miles from that town, where the second lumbered buffalo purchased recently in Montana by the Canadian government are at present domiciled. They were treated royally, had an excellent opportunity of seeing the former monarchs of the plains in their captivity, and were much impressed with the beauties of the park. But to appreciate the latter fully, a visit must be made in the summer time. Few realize what a magnificent pleasure ground we have at our very doors. Though it has attracted public attention during the past year mainly on account of having the buffalo within its confines, there was no thought of buffaloes in the minds of those who were responsible for having it set apart.

This has been a favorite country with the elk for many years and the primary idea in establishing the park was to preserve those beautiful animals. If the Dominion government would build an enclosure for the citizens of Fort Saskatchewan, guaranteed to get the elk inside it. Accordingly work was commenced on a fence eight feet high and sixteen miles long. This was just approaching completion when the purchase of buffalo was made. The department wished to find a place for them and Elk Island Lake Park offered the accommodation.

During the past year the work of constructing a good



A Fort Saskatchewan group at the lake last summer. Mr. F. A. Walker, M.P.P., at the stern of the boat.

(Photos by A. M. Sutherland, Fort Saskatchewan)

road to the park was rushed for that it was worth and during the coming season it is certain to be a favorite resort for people for many miles around. To Edmonton it means a great deal. No more pleasant day's excursion could be taken than to go by automobile or carriage down one side of the river, to the Fort, out from there to the park, returning to the city by the other bank of the Saskatchewan. Quite apart from the attractions which the park will have for those who love wild animal life, the scenic beauty of the park and its surroundings

will make a powerful appeal. It is four miles square and the lake, from which it obtains its name, is situated wholly within its borders, being two miles long by an average width of a mile and a half. It contains twenty-one of the most beautiful islands imaginable, the sight of which immediately takes the Ontario man back to Muskoka. Excellent boating and bathing are to be had. The lake has an average depth of thirty-five feet, while there is a long stretch of the finest kind of sand beach. Lots of fish are to be caught, pike, pickerel, etc.

In the city's history. All that we want is an early spring and we shall soon forget that there was such a thing as a business depression. Edmonton has undoubtedly felt it but on the other hand it is quite certain that no other city or town in Western Canada has felt it less and that the country as a whole has passed remarkably well through a period that has sorely tried the spirits of the people of every part of the continent.

Nevertheless the Edmonton city council has wisely decided to go slow with its expenditure during the present year. At this week's council meeting, several proposals were made as to holding over part of the paving work and at the next meeting a decision will be reached as to what is to be done. It is to be hoped, however, that the way will open for carrying out the programme already commenced. The work is a very necessary one. This is also true of the proposals for the establishment of a new power plant up the river. But a temporary arrangement has been made by which the old plant at the foot of Sixth street will be used for the present.

As a site for summer cottages nothing in this district can match these islands, all of which stand well out of the water and are heavily wooded.

The Saturday News has no hesitation in saying that as the years go by Elk Island Lake will prove one of the most valuable assets of this part of the Dominion and to those public-spirited gentlemen of Fort Saskatchewan to whom its establishment is due, among whom should be specially mentioned Mr. F. A. Walker, M.P.P., the greatest credit should be given. In Mr. El. Simmons, the superintendent, a most capable and courteous official has been obtained, who can be depended upon to give a hearty welcome to every visitor.

The Dominion government has recently set aside a new natural playground near the Yellowhead Pass, along the same lines as that at Banff. It will be known as Jasper Park and comprise an area of thirty-three by fifty-two miles. It will be of romantically beautiful scenery and will prove a source of as much pleasure and profit to Northern Alberta as the park at Banff has to the south country. But such mountain reservations are not everything. There are scores to whom the more placid inland beauty of a place like Elk Island Lake makes a more powerful appeal and now that such a good start has been made there, the government should proceed to enlarge and improve it. Fortunately it can be expanded with little trouble, as a forest reserve stretching to Cooking Lake lies immediately to the south.

The assessment committee has presented a report recommending that an enlargement of the area of the city by 5000 acres be made to take in the city parks, the G.T.P. property, Capital Hill and the Gibbons property. No reasons for the step are advanced and the public would like to know what dictates the move. The ordinary individual must have come to the conclusion that the city is stretched out quite enough as it is.

Homestead lands in township 74, range 14, township 74, range 15, and township 75, range 15, west of the 6th meridian were open for entry on Tuesday. These lands adjoin the Lesser Slave Lake settlement.

Court Beaver House, Ancient Order of Foresters held their usual meeting on Wednesday evening, 15th inst., and installed the following officers for 1908: R. Kenneth, P.C.R.; W. A. Griesbach, C.R.; H. J. Saigeon, S.C.R.; C. Ross Palmer, secretary; H. Aldridge, treasurer; A. Protheroe, S.W.; F. W. Pinchback, J.W.; W. H. Barker, S.D.; A. W. Petrie, J.B.; G. R. Phillips, organist.

AT THE LEGISLATURE

In most of the Legislative halls of Canada, the debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne has little significance attached to it. New members have a chance to try their parliamentary wings and old ones seize the opportunity to get off some of the campaign speeches that they think too good to allow to die young. The debate doesn't progress any distance before everyone except those who are still down to speak wish it were over.

That which opened in the Legislative Chamber of Alberta on Monday evening was an exception to the rule. The speeches of the mover and the seconder attracted interest, both on account of their subject matter and of the personalities of the gentlemen delivering them. Between the northern boundary of Mr. Bredin's constituency, as he pointed out, and the southern boundary of Mr. Woolf's, the distance is in the neighborhood of 750 miles. The fact gives some idea of the kind of province that we are engaged in building up.

Mr. Bredin was in this part of the west long before it was suggested that it would one day be the home of a great population. His name has loomed large in the fur trade for a quarter of a century and there is not a part of Alberta that he has not an intimate personal acquaintance with. Mr. Woolf, on the other hand, came in with one of the first of the many parties of American settlers, who have been attracted to the Province by the immense wealth of its soil and who have done so much to develop its latent possibilities. He is one of the brightest and the brainiest of the men whom Utah has contributed to Western Canada.

There was little if any partisanism about the speech of either. Both took advantage of the occasion, rather, to dwell upon the wonderful future that their observations told them lay before Alberta. The secret of the faith that is in us was never better stated than by Mr. Bredin:

"His honor has very properly said that 'the agricultural interests of the province, at present, are supreme.' I sincerely hope, Mr. Speaker, that 'those interests will always maintain that proud position. But Mr. Speaker, a beneficent Providence has given us a territorial ship, that is not only 'double decked' throughout, but over vast areas, it is free-decked as well. In the southern part of the province the three decks are agricultural lands, coal, and down below these, natural gas and oil. In the north we find good soil all over the top deck, coal, salt and asphalt on the second deck, and natural gas and oil on the lower deck. So that we see, Mr. Speaker, that time alone will be able to demonstrate whether agriculture will be able to maintain its present pre-eminence or not."

"It may be interesting to this House to know that the first printed agricultural report from what is now the province of Alberta, related to the constituency of Alberta, which I have the honor to represent in this House. Absolutely the first two attempts by white men to grow crops of any kind in Alberta were made, first at the confluence of the Athabasca and Clearwater rivers, and secondly at the confluence of the Red River with the Peace. The first point is in Athabasca and the second place is in the constituency represented in this House by the honorable member for Peace river. These experiments were successfully tried in the 18th century, about 120 years ago. These places are respectively 250 and 400 miles north of Edmonton. The printed report that I have referred to is to be found in the 1801 edition of Alexander McKenzie's account of his travels to the frozen ocean and the western (Pacific) sea."

"McKenzie's (afterward Sir Alexander) account says that he

Continued on page 5

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Subscription to public in the United States
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Advertising rates on application.

Business and Editorial Office:
Howard Street, immediately north of the Bank
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Publishers.

The Saturday News is on sale at the office of
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SATURDAY, JANUARY 25

G.T.P. DISCOVERS A NEW
PASS.

Word has reached Grand Trunk
officials at the head office in Mon-
tréal that a party of surveyors who
had been at work along the Copper
River have discovered a very much
shorter and easier route between
Fort George and Prince Rupert.

The present plans of the company,
drawn up as a result of exhaustive
preliminary surveys, provide that
the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific
shall strike the head waters of the
Fraser river at Yellowhead Pass,
and follow the course of that river
in a line veering sharply to the
north, until Fort George is reached.
At Fort George the Fraser River
turns in a quick bend, and this
erratic turn in its channel left the
engineers puzzled as to how they
should continue the line through the
mountains to the coast, for no other
river appeared to point the way.

They saw no other way but for
it to continue in the same northern
direction to Hazelton, far to the
north of Prince Rupert. At Hazel-
ton they struck the Skeena river,
and naturally mapped out their
route to follow the valley of that
river down to Prince Rupert. This
is a roundabout way of getting
through the mountains, but right up
to the present time it has appeared
to be the only practicable one, and
company's scheme of construc-
tion has been drawn up on that
basis.

The new route has met with very
favorable comment, and Mr. Van
Arsdel, assistant chief engineer,
has been despatched to examine the
new grade and report.

ARRIVAL OF DR. H. M. TORREY

Dr. H. M. Torrey, the newly-ap-
pointed president of the University
of Alberta, reached Edmonton dur-
ing the week. "I am hoping to
find," he said in the course of an
interview, "that the university is
to have the support and co-operation
of all parts of the province. I am,
of course, aware that a difference of
opinion has existed as to its loca-
tion, but hope that no remnant of
feeling on that question will be al-
lowed to influence the attitude of
any section of the people in regard
to the university itself. The univer-
sity will belong to the province and
the educational standing of the
province will be bound up in its
efficiency and its success. I feel sure
that the broadness of outlook so
characteristic of Western communi-
ties will unite the people of Alberta
in the endeavor to make the provin-
cial university an institution which
will be not only a great factor in
its intellectual life but a credit to it
in the eyes of the world."

"What programme of work have
you so far laid out for yourself?"
asked the reporter.

"The first thing to do is to look
over the educational field of the pro-
vince and see what is lacking in
preparatory work. We must find
out what material we have coming
up."

"When will classes be started?"

"That cannot be decided until the
information just mentioned has been
secured. It is possible, but not cer-
tain, that we may be able to open
some classes next fall."

"They cannot say what courses
will first be taken up?"

"No but it is reasonable to expect
that the arts course will come first.
If there is a demand for engineer-
ing instruction it would be compar-
atively simple to inaugurate it. It
is through its connection with mathe-
matics. These details, however, will
have to be worked out as experience
suggests."



PAREPA'S SONG.

That night we heard Parepa sing
DO YOU REMEMBER, dear?
What love so long ago? To me
It seems but scarce a year.
But oh that night our hearts were
light
And joy was in its spring;
For we had learned to love, that
night
We heard Parepa sing.

Mute, mute, long mute that glorious
But, walking home to-night
I passed an open window, all
The room within was light.
Deep chords were softly touched;
I heard a young voice ring
Clear, passion thrilled. It was that
song
We heard Parepa sing
Rapt on the crowded walk I stood,
I could not tear away.

You smile! A love song—what to
me,
A man whose hair is gray?
Ah, gray indeed! But, dearest
My thoughts had taken wing.
Again, a boy, I held your hand,
And heard Parepa sing.
William T. Smyth.

"DO YOU REMEMBER."

I was having dinner with eight
gentlemen recently (shockingly
Western isn't it and me the only
woman) three Mormon farmers
from Cardston, the President and
secretary of the Alberta Farmers'
Association, the editor of the
Alberta Homestead and two others
who shall be nameless, and we were
having the most interesting kind of
a talk, (my hat off to the man who
can do it well and these men could)
when all of a sudden—sounds like
if a huge bear or something broke
in the door, doesn't it, and if I "writ"
it so they'd believe it every word
of it back east, or home in England,
one of the men from Cardston, and
I'm not above telling you it was
that cheery prince of good fellows,
Mr. Woolford, mentioned something
about having received a letter
from his brother in England, who
lived at a place called Headcorn,
being very well satisfied with farm-
ing these times.

At the mention of Headcorn one
of the men across the table, whom
we shall christen the Nameless One
gave a great start.
"Headcorn?" said he, "I should
think we should be satisfied."
"What do YOU know about Head-
corn?" from Mr. Woolford, the
while the wistful reminiscent look
crept into his eyes, that I have come
to know through seeing, in the eyes
of men North-mad, or in those of
Old Timers when they discover a
new man who has found it across
prairie and knew and loved the
"glorified trading post" of other
days.

"Do I know Headcorn?" repeated
the Nameless One. "Do I know the
loveliest spot in all of lovely Kent,
its orchards, its hopfields? Well,
rather."

And then, because some of the rest
of us began to look lonely, because
we didn't know and couldn't remem-
ber, the conversation dropped, but I
noticed that the two men gazed
across at each other hungry like
though the assiduous waiter saw it,
that they weren't lacking any-
thing, and turkeys might go
eating, and no one with any in his
immediate vicinity should have any
cause for complaint.

I've and bye we came to discussing
wild flowers, when Mr. Woolford
without a word began leaning
eagerly forward with "Do you re-
member the rhododendrons grow-
ing in Savernake? Yes, and Save-
rnake Forest?"

Nameless One: "Why certainly, I
lived in that neighborhood for over
three years at Marlborough."
Mr. W.: "Did you?" with the
most satisfied sigh of absolute con-
tinent—"well, I was farming
close there myself."

The thing was inevitable. You
could no more have stopped these
two from "reminiscing" now (Wol-
ford phrase please, and a jolly good
one if you're asking me) than you
could stop the rays of Alberta sun-
shine from being the warmest,
brightest, most beneficent rays
in all the world.

And so you will not be wondering
that the rest of us, the mince pie be-
ing finished, and coffee alone left to
discuss, leaned back and let these
two have their round at "Do You
Remember." You'll be remem-
bering the annual fair," suggested
Mr. W. "The Mop or Hiring Fair
as we used to call it, where servants,
farm or domestic, were engaged on
the spot."

Nameless One: "Yes, and such an
engagement was as binding till the
next Michaelmas Fair as any legal
document could make it so."
(Why on earth can't we start a
Mop in Edmonton, right now?)
"It was a fine old place and the
college buildings were a great set off
at the edge of the town. Of course

you know that the main college
building was the old Castle Inn,
well known when the London to Bath
coaches were in existence, before
the railways, and many a Court
Beauty stayed there."

For that one sentence, the London
to Bath coaches and the mention of
certain Court Beauties, I could for-
give them utterly. Their neglect
of the rest of us, who wanted so
hard to remember, but couldn't,
their utter absorption in each other
and indifference to the turkey, the
mince pie, and all the minor
"fixings."

For to think of old coaching days
and word of the grand important
dames and their lovely young daugh-
ters, of stately beaux and gay young
ladies is to me to be transpor-
ted into another world. The very
mention of these times is enough to
put me into good humor for a
week, and if you'll be knowing me
and the "den" you'll be remember-
ing certain coaching scenes and a
book or two that'll carry you into
their dear fairland in half a trice.

If life has always seemed so good
to you as it has to me, that you
have wished you might have lived
through a dozen of these "times"
still being the you, you are to-
day but having the delight of all
these experiences you will grasp
my gratitude to the man who makes
me forget present "hard times."

But these two men's "do you re-
member?" has set me far afield
With no one to call up old
myself.
associations I find myself wandering
back to the dear stone city where I
was born, revisiting in memory
the old locust tree just in the corner
of the garden, where half of its old
trunk stood as a monument to the
tree that was, and where if you
dugged in the earth you could often
turn up stray coppers and five-
centes you had buried there your-
self and forgotten, but which gave
it the comprehensive cognomen of
the "treasure trove."

A little girl in a soiled lawn
"piny" you stray off to the pansy
garden "out front," where the "big
bed" held a hundred strange
thoughtful little faces, that if you
looked into them were all the world
like people you knew—saucy faces,
sad ones, "grandmotherly" ones—
dear old aunts, the slender ones
with the clarety purple cheeks and
soft tender eyes, like hers—ah me!

And then the dusk coming on a
round of the block, a swing on the
church fence chains, where, if you
were in luck, a policeman chased
you off, a look in on your dearest
chum—a staid medical practitioner
new—was the last delightful
act of a dear careless day, a visit to
the tuck shop at the corner, Tan-
ner's, where inside of the dustiest
shady windows were such scrump-
tious sticky bulls-eyes, peppermints,
(though I liked them least of all),
gum drops, peg-tops, and "new
potatoes," to say nothing of choco-
late brooms, mice, men, and All
Day Suckers.

It mattered not that here, too,
could be pure-asd cheese and bak-
ing powder, scented soap and black-
ing, tea and your pet abomination,
rice; also such nasty needs as a tin
of "the best red salmon" should
company arrive unexpectedly. The
dark and dingy place of common
huckstering and Tanner's have little
or no association in your mind—Tan-
ner's was just Tanner's, a shop where
you stood on a soap-box and took
half an hour to buy a lolly-pop.

Does anyone in Edmonton remem-
ber? And if you do not, you can,
you must, hark back to some corner-
store—funny, isn't it? what magic
lies in the very name and whenever
did a shop in a block or down street
reflect half its glories?

Meantime our dinner is over and
it is semi-dusk I hear the voice of
Mr. Woolford assuring the N.O.
"well I never—it is curious how one
meets some one unexpectedly who
knows one's old home, and I AM
glad to meet you, and I hope soon to
have another chat on the same subject.
(If they do they'd better take a week off and do the
thing up properly.)" By the way
when did you leave there?"

N.O. (a bit gingerly, a woman be-
ing present): "Let me see—thirty
three years ago."

Mr. W.: "That's curious. I left
thirty four."

N.O.: "And here you are a pro-
fessional farmer in far off Alberta—
well, come on, let's meet up and good
bye—and here's hoping we'll meet
soon again."

But as I walked home, after the
repeated assurances from two men
at least, that they had had a fine din-
ner, the three words "Do You Re-
member" dogged my footsteps.
How many times I mean to us all?
How often has the magic of them
kept a husband straight, and a wo-
man steadfast.
"Do you remember, dear," says
(Continued on page 7)

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| 1899 | 294,417.68 | 27,494.12 | 321,911.80 | 411,112.00 | 3,914,428.28 | 4.00 | 7,142,625.00 |
| 1901 | 398,029.25 | 53,541.41 | 451,570.66 | 798,785.00 | 3,341,127.61 | 5.10 | 10,524,711.00 |
| 1903 | 451,741.37 | 83,395.17 | 535,136.54 | 1,628,657.00 | 2,913,888.47 | 5.37 | 15,108,112.00 |
| 1905 | 640,798.09 | 119,296.75 | 760,094.84 | 2,964,000.00 | 2,818,725.23 | 5.52 | 19,672,654.00 |
| 1907 | 773,110.83 | 174,354.48 | 947,465.31 | 2,978,343.00 | 3,880,232.75 | 6.10 | 21,396,797.00 |

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The Fight for the Church at Star

The appearance of His Lordship Bishop Legal of St. Albert on the scene and what followed—Conclusion of the judgment of the Privy Council as rendered by Lord MacNaughton

In last week's issue, the first part of the judgment of the Privy Council in the case that arose over the disputed ownership of the Ruthenian church at Star was published. The judgment is intensely interesting, revealing as it does the various steps by which an old-world religious dispute was transferred to Alberta. Last week the narrative was brought down to the time when the building was commenced under the auspices of the Greek Orthodox church after the visit of clerical representatives of that faith from San Francisco. The judgment continues:

At a full meeting of the whole congregation, which had been, it is said, "well advertised," acting on the assurance or information received from headquarters, they selected the land which is in question in this action, and proceeded to cut logs for building.

It is important to observe that there was no difference of any sort between the settlers except on the question of site. Scarcely were they at one that the Nymytskis and those who meant to belong to the Wostock congregation which was beyond question intended to be orthodox and was orthodox from the first. It came to the meeting held to select the site at Star. They did not subscribe for the church at Star because they were going to build a church of their own, but until that was built they meant to attend the church at Star, and so they all subscribed to wards the expenses of getting the land. "They cut logs," says Wasyl Peniak, "gave 30¢ for that purpose at the time the meeting was called to select the land."

So far everything was going smoothly. There was no symptom of dissent; no murmur of dissatisfaction. The movement had originated with the people themselves. It was spontaneous and genuine. It was not started or worked by any priest or minister of religion.

BISHOP LEGAL ARRIVES

When matters were in this position, the Right Reverend Emile J. Legal, Coadjutor Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of St. Albert, within which the Star Settlement was locally situated, appeared on the scene. Father Dymytrow was there at the time, and he was a visitor. It was in September 1897, or, perhaps, somewhat earlier, if the Bishop's recollection is right.

Bishop Legal, who is spoken of generally as the "French Bishop," held services in the settlement. One was conducted in Latin, and in accordance with the Latin rites; at another, Father Dymytrow officiated, and the Bishop gave the episcopal blessing, dressed, it is said, in full canonicals. He, too, was well received, and his services were well attended. He came to the settlement knowing that two orthodox priests had been there before him. He was, of course, anxious that the people should not leave "his church," as he calls it. He asked them why they were leaving their own church. He told them that he wanted to do all he could for them. He told them he would try to secure the land "for them." He promised them "assistance towards building their church." He promised to supply nails, shingles, doors and windows—everything, in fact, that was required, except the logs, which they were to cut themselves. He would stay in their own church. Father Dymytrow, who was with the Bishop and interpreted for him, advised the people to take everything they could get from the French Bishop, but not to commit themselves by signing anything.

Bishop Legal's appeal seems to have produced but little impression. There was no visible sign of repentance. There was nothing to show that the wandering flock had any thought of returning to the fold. Some of the people at Star bespoke the Bishop's good offices with the Government; and there can be no doubt that the Bishop was well received and listened to with respect. But that goes for very little. As Sifton, C.J., says in a judgment which is concise as to the point, "Settlers in a remote district anywhere in this country, with no settled pastor of their own, will attend occasional religious services, and give the most serious attention thereto, without in any way believing that they are prejudicing their own religious views."

LAND VESTED IN BISHOP GRANDIN

Bishop Legal left shortly after Father Dymytrow. The Bishop, who had assured the people that he would do his best to secure the land "for them," applies to the Land Office, and gets a decision in his favor. Bishop Grandin, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese, "in trust for the purposes of the congregation of the Greek Catholic Church at Limestone Lake." It is not suggested that he had authority from the congregation or any member of the congregation to take this step. It is not suggested that he told the congregation or any member of the congregation what he was doing, or that he told the congregation or any member of the congregation what

he had done when the matter was completed. He left the country for Europe some months afterwards without making any communication with the people who were then deprived of their land. The patent granted to Bishop Grandin is unfortunately not in evidence. But from what took place afterwards it is clear that it must have contained the declaration of trust which now appears on the Register. Its date is not given anywhere. It must have been issued on or shortly after the 26th of January 1898, the date when Bishop Legal appears to have paid the patent fees for the land. How the Bishop Legal's legal matter through does not appear.

THE TIMBER REQUISITION

The practice of the Land Office requires that before a patent fee is accepted on an application for a well-defined tract of land, the land must be made by the trustees or some one on their behalf "setting out the correct name of the church and the purposes of the trust." In the case of the Greek Orthodox Church, this was made or asked for in connection with the patent to Bishop Grandin. This omission is all the more remarkable because from the first there was in the office a document declaring the names of the trustees for the Star congregation and the purposes of the trust, deposited in the office. While Bishop Legal's application was pending in the Land Office, the trustees were pressing the office for a regular permit to cut logs for building a church. The permit was refused. The trustees then made a requisition which was signed by the trustees for the church or by the priest in charge. The requisition was filed up accordingly. The position of the church on the land already selected by the congregation was defined. The requisition was signed and returned to the office.

The date of the requisition is given as the 7th of December 1897. As filled up by the trustees, the requisition contains the following declaration: "This timber is required for the building of a church on the land which will be used in the erection of a church building for the mission of the Greek Orthodox Church, and for no other purpose." It seems that the requisition, which was signed by the trustees, had been given to this document, or rather to the permit which followed. The permit itself is not in evidence, but it seems to have been a permit issued in accordance with the requisition, declaring in the same words the purpose for which the timber was required. In form the permit was an authority to cut timber on Government land. But at the same time it was an invitation to the trustees to erect a church on a specified plot of Government land, to be used for a specified purpose. When the permit was acted upon, the land in the hands of the Government became impressed with a trust for the purpose specified in the permit. It would be contrary to the elementary principles of equity to allow a private landowner who encourages another person to erect a building on his land to be used for a special purpose to make over the land to the Government, to sanction the use of the building for a different purpose. A public department would no doubt act in accordance with the same principle, whether legal or equitable, to do so or not. It must not be forgotten that the Government was the author of the trust. The land was dedicated by the Government to the use of the mission of the Greek Orthodox Church. No doubt this was done at the instance of the trustees, and no doubt the Government would have dedicated the land just as readily to the use of the Roman Catholic Church if they had been asked to do so. But in point of fact, by the permit they did dedicate it to the purposes of the Orthodox Church.

STEPS TAKEN TO RECOVER PROPERTY

Some time after the issue of the patent to Bishop Grandin the congregation at Star discovered that the land which they had selected for themselves had been vested in the Roman Catholic Bishop. They were naturally indignant. Father Tymkiewicz, a Uniate priest who came to Star in April 1898 and was then in charge, disapproved of the action of Bishop Legal as much as any lay member of the congregation. "The congregation as such," says Spaczinski, one of the principal witnesses for the plaintiffs, "became unfriendly to Bishop Legal because he tried to take away the church land from them and have it in his name." The trustees were directed to take steps to recover their property. They went to Mr. Oliver, they went to the Land Department, they went to the Bishop. The Bishop was asked, but they saw the Bishop's representative, an elderly Roman Catholic priest, Father Tymkiewicz, as Spaczinski says, had told them "not to be under the control of the French Bishop." Bishop Grandin's representative told them that they "had to be under the Bishop." The tail, he said, "cannot wag the cat, the head must be

there to wag the tail." They answered him bluntly, "You are not our head and we are not your tail." They added that if the Bishop would not give the land back, they would go to a lawyer. The Bishop made no more difficulty. He executed an assignment of the land to the trustees. The Land Department acted on the assignment. The land was transferred to the trustees, but the trust was left to stand as declared in words chosen apparently by Bishop Legal. That was another mistake. If the patent to Bishop Grandin had been revoked, as it ought to have been, the trust would not have been expressed in the same words as those used in the permit. The trustees were probably satisfied with their success in recovering the land, and paid little attention to the wording of the declaration of trust. No one certainly could have foreseen the vast extent of controversy to which those words have led. Ecclesiastical of all denominations—Uniate Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Church of England, and Presbyterian—were called as witnesses to enlighten or perplex the Court. After all the result is that the words are acknowledged to be ambiguous and applicable to the Greek Orthodox Church as well as the Uniate Church. Historically, at any rate, they are more properly applicable to the Orthodox Church. Father Zoldac, a witness for the plaintiffs, says: "In the time of the great schism in 1044 the Western Church was known as the Roman Catholic, and that of the East as the Greek Catholic."

So far as their Lordships have been compelled to deal somewhat fully with the materials before them. Up to this point there is really no conflict in the evidence. There are only two witnesses on the side of the plaintiffs who were in the settlement when the church was founded. One (Spaczinski) who did not come till March 1907, contributed neither money nor labor, and admits that he was paid or promised payment for collecting about 25¢ of the adherents of the Orthodox Church after Father Kanneff's visit. He says that he got 60 names and then lost the list. The other (Petro Melnyk) professes never to have heard of the petition to the Orthodox Bishop at San Francisco. The other witnesses on behalf of the plaintiffs are mainly of the opinion that the words "Greek Catholic," or speak of occurrences of a much later date which can have no bearing on the question at issue. While the witnesses never to have heard of the petition to the Orthodox Bishop at San Francisco. The other witnesses on behalf of the plaintiffs are mainly of the opinion that the words "Greek Catholic," or speak of occurrences of a much later date which can have no bearing on the question at issue. While the witnesses never to have heard of the petition to the Orthodox Bishop at San Francisco. The other witnesses on behalf of the plaintiffs are mainly of the opinion that the words "Greek Catholic," or speak of occurrences of a much later date which can have no bearing on the question at issue.

The trust was now constituted. It was constituted when the permit was issued, or at latest when the Government parted with the land for the use and behoof of the congregation at Star. It is the land which, as the trial judge has held, that a trust so constituted is a trust for a church "which is united with the Roman Catholic Church."

NUMBERS DO NOT COUNT

The events which took place afterwards, though they occupy much space in the printed evidence, are of little or no importance. It is a matter of indifference what were the relative numbers of the opposing forces when the congregation became divided against itself in December 1900, or what expressions were used in a letter written on behalf of the congregation in July of that year to a Uniate priest who was advertising for employment.

Father Tymkiewicz remained with the congregation at Star for about five or six months. He conducted the services just as the services had been conducted in Galicia and the congregation seems to have been perfectly satisfied with his ministrations. He was not more loyal to Bishop Legal than Father Dymytrow had been. But he was certainly more open and straightforward. He told the people to take nothing from the French Bishop. If they did, he said, they would belong to the French Bishop. The warning was not heeded. Bishop Legal neither gave nor offered to give any contribution in money or in kind towards the completion of the church, though he seems to have kept in touch with some of the congregation and to have visited the settlement more than once after

the trust property was recovered by the trustees. This conduct on the part of the Bishop seems to show that he, at least, was conscious that the congregation did not belong to him or to his church or to the Uniate Church of which he assumed to be the pastor and head in the Diocese of Alberta or St. Albert. His promises of support, large and liberal as they were, were conditional on the congregation keeping to what he called "his church or their own church." It is impossible to suppose that a person in the position occupied by the Bishop would have failed to perform his promises if he had thought that the condition attached to them had been fulfilled by the congregation.

DISSENSIONS BEGIN

After Father Tymkiewicz left, the congregation was without a priest until Father Zucklinsky came in July 1900. The dissensions began in his time. It is not clear whether they arose out of money disputes or in consequence of a suspicion that he wanted to carry the congregation over to Rome. The congregation was divided. Then the trustees intervened and procured the services of Father Korenchuk, an Orthodox priest who had been connected with the Wostock congregation. Unfortunately they did so without consulting the congregation at Star; more unfortunately still, Korenchuk insisted on public renunciation of Roman doctrines; the quarrel broke out afresh, and the police were compelled to interfere and close the church.

Although the trustees would no doubt have done better if they had taken the congregation into their confidence, it is impossible to say that they have committed a breach of trust. The plaintiffs have wholly failed to prove their case. The decree of the trial judge was, in their Lordships' view, properly reversed.

The appellants laid much stress on the undoubted fact that the congregation gladly accepted the ministrations of Uniate priests; but then it must be remembered that there were no orthodox priests in Galicia, and that the Uniate priests who ministered to the congregation at Star were, or claimed to be, fellow countrymen, and professed to regard with little favor the pretensions of the Roman Catholic Bishop and his Coadjutor. Besides, there was no difference between the services of the Orthodox Church and those of the Uniate church intelligible to persons in the position of the parties to this lamentable quarrel, or, indeed, noticeable by them until they were armed and instructed on the point for the purpose of the conflict or for the purpose of the trial.

Their Lordships will humbly advise His Majesty that the appeal should be dismissed, with costs. The appellants will pay the cost of the appeal.

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IN THE ATHLETIC WORLD

Timothy Hurst, the well known National League baseball umpire, has been over in England and since his return, has been discussing the old question of the difference in the conduct of the players and the crowd at England and American games.

"For many years I have read the stories of how the British official was looked upon with dignity, and how no one dared to question his decision," mused Mr. Hurst, "so I took particular pains to attend the games and see how it worked. You know a little thing like that wouldn't go bad in the American league."

"I went to a professional football game in Belfast," continued Hurst, "and got a seat in what we would call 'roosters' row. A glenora footballer was ordered off the field for raw work and he immediately responded by handing the referee a punch between the eyes, and the said official drew like a log. The match was not finished, as the official did not come to his senses until some time that night. A well dressed rooster sitting next me, who was yelling for the man who delivered the punch, remarked to his neighbor, that 'it saved him rohit. He never would give us any advantage."

"After that match I kinder woke up," said Tim, "and began to sympathize with the poor fellow who was trying to do the right thing, so I attended another game at Belfast. There was great excitement over a decision made, and a Celtic player promptly gave the referee a kick in the shins and broke one of his legs. They are very much to the Ban Johnson law over there, and the player was blacklisted for life, but all the umpire got was a chance to get back to work within six weeks or forfeit his annual contract."

"At Newton I saw a game between the local Rugby club and the Devon Albions, and the umpire was followed from the field by a shouting mob and pelted with stones, cans and sticks. That sounds very American, doesn't it? The official was rolled in the mud later on, and while in this pitiable plight found that somebody had stolen his bicycle and the crowd laughed, thinking it good sport."

"After leaving Ireland," continued Hurst, "I attended several football games in the Crystal Palace at London. I went into 'roosters' row, and there I heard the same line of talk that is sprung every day at our baseball games. The fellow who was supporting the Devonshire team could always see where his team was getting the worst of the decisions when his team was behind, and he called the official a 'blowing end'—just like that. In a minute the fellow seemed to be getting the worst of it, but the Devonshire man couldn't see it at all."

"I have decided," concluded Tim, "that refereeing or umpiring in professional sports is just the same the world over. The official is all right as long as he agrees with your side, but hand you the worst if it and he is a 'lobber' and a 'shiner'."

"I saw these things with my own eyes, so don't let anybody hand you any more bunk about the eyes times experienced by the officials of Great Britain. This so-called respect for the majesty of the law in England is all rot. Take it from me."

We didn't need to read Mr. Hurst's interview to learn that such things do occur in Britain. One of the incidents that he refers to was related in this column only last week. But I would like to point out that he confines his attention to one English game, Soccer football, which is an exception to English sports in general in these respects. The crowds that attend are very unruly and difficult to control. For some reason or other, the game appeals to a very rough element in the population and it has been its misfortune to be taken up by the gamblers. Betting is the name of the game in the world over and Soccer football has frequently suffered from it. When a crowd of men travel a hundred miles or so to see a team play that they have put their savings up on, it is hardly surprising that they sometimes get beyond control. Let the betting men get a hold on the game and from the standpoint of pure sport, its day is soon over. We have seen this in Canada over and over again and the mania has never developed in the country to anything like the extent that it has in the Old Land.

But if we take two English games, Rugby football and cricket, we find conditions very much different. They are patronized almost wholly for the sake of the sport itself. Very little betting takes place in connection with either and both players and crowds conduct them-

selves as true sports should. As an illustration, let me quote from the report of the conclusion of the second cricket test match in Australia, one of the greatest contests in the history of the game, which was just come to hand. "In the first innings the Australians put together 266 runs while in their second venture they scored 397. The M.C.C. team knocked together 282 in their first innings and were thus left wanting 282 runs for victory. At the conclusion of the fifth day's play the Englishmen only required 123 runs with six wickets in hand and it certainly looked as if the tourists had the game in hand, but the early play brought about startling changes. With only three runs added Hardstaff was out and though Rhodes and Braund out on 33 runs eight wickets were down for 209.

"At this stage 73 runs were still wanted to ensure victory, and there were only Humphries and Fielder to come. Barnes and the wicket keeper kept up their ends till lunch when the score stood at 221 for eight. With 61 runs still required, the Colonials, but after the interval both turned in with wonderful skill, and the bowlers seemed powerless against them. Steadily the score rose until the Englishmen were within thirty nine of the necessary 282 when Humphries was out leg-before, and Fielder Fielder stood between England and defeat."

"Runs still came, but came slowly. Noble changed his bowlers with almost feverish frequency, but no impression could be made on the stubborn defence, and determination of the batsmen. The excitement of the crowd rose to a high pitch as the score rose, and when the winning hit was made, which gave England the match by one wicket the Australian spectators gave a the not-out a grand reception when they returned to the pavilion."

"The victory was cheered to the echo," concludes the despatch, "by men and women who dashed across the ground after the winning hit had been made and shouted themselves hoarse in front of the pavilion."

Remember that this match was in Australia and that the home team lost. The crowd thought that the players who had so bravely stood such a hard test deserved the ovation and gave it to them. Isn't that a little different from the sportsmanship like this worth imitating?

No wonder that George Hurst declared when the result of the above match arrived that it was the finest finish he had ever read of. The third test followed a few days later at Brisbane. As I write, Australia had scored 285 and England had put on 98 for two wickets, the outs being Fans, 38, and Lobbis, 26. Gunn was 16 out out, at the close of play.

The curling bon peil at Calgary this week is proving a great success, from all accounts, with good ice and plenty of competitors. At the annual meeting of the Alberta branch of the Royal Canadian Club which took place during the week, the following officers were chosen: First vice, S. Savage; second vice, H. Trimble, Lacombe; sec-treas, S. J. Blair; chpalaun, Rev. Mr. Forname, Red Deer; Executive committee, R. B. Welliver, Red Deer; John Irwin, Calgary; W. G. Wilson, Innisfail; O. C. Smith, Calgary; Dr. Harry Brett, Banff; and J. R. Miquelon, Calgary.

Great hockey games are being looked forward to at the Thistle rink on Friday and Saturday nights, as the rivalry of the North Battleford come together. During the past week the latter put two wins to its credit, defeating Strathcona in a 7-4 and 8-3. Both teams were defeated by 7-0, thus wiping out the defeat sustained at the hands of the boys from across the river in last week. Both Battleford and Strathcona were much strengthened for the games in the former place. John of last year's team is again with Battleford, while Haddock of Winnipeg and Campbell of Edmonton have also been secured, Dundasdale of Winnipeg and Elites of Brandon were on the Strathcona line-up, while Bellamy acted as captain.

The Edmonton Wanderers seem to be able to defeat any amateur team in the vicinity with comparative ease. The Strathcona Shamrocks were down before them on Monday by 6-4 and Lacombe on Wednesday by 8-2.

COVER POINT.

Three live stock sales are held each week by Loughran and Co., on Wednesdays at 1 p.m. at Hill's Barn, Queens Avenue, and on Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 p.m. on the Market Square. Sell through and get top prices. Loughran and Co., 71 Queen's Avenue.

The Boston store is offering Very Low Prices on all winter clothing. Fur Coats at cost; all felt shoes greatly reduced.

You need not send to Eaton's to get low prices. The Boston store invite your inspection of prices before purchasing.

PYROGRAPHY WOOD

We have just received a large shipment of Pyrography Wood in all shapes and designs.

There are many new and useful articles in our stock and you should make it a point to see what we are displaying.

EXAMINE OUR WINDOWS THIS WEEK

We also stock Pyrography Paints, Stains, Varnishes, etc.

Geo. H. Graydon CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST King Edward Pharmacy

Personalia

Henry Herbert Godfrey, composer of "The Land of the Maple Leaf," "Johnnie Canuck," and many other national songs that have become familiar to every English speaking house in the land, died suddenly at his home in Montreal on Saturday night. He had been apparently in his usual health and was putting the finishing touches to another Canadian national song. He was editing for an Edinburgh publishing firm, and went to bed as usual. Mr. Godfrey was an Englishman and had lived in Canada for the last 25 years. The last ten years he spent in Toronto. His songs have a splendid swing to them and are bound to have a permanent place in our present rather limited Canadian song collection.

Mr. W. H. Irwin, Esq., ex-inspector of the Royal North West Mounted Police, has been asked to take command of the Squadron of Alberta Rangers to be established at Cardston. Mr. Irwin has received a wire from Major Campbell of McLeod to that effect and now has the matter under consideration.

Mr. James Reilly of Calgary had an honor of a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Throne at the opening of the Legislature.

Mr. S. S. Taylor, formerly of Edmonton, has been elected mayor of Nelson by acclamation.

The banquet tendered Hon. Senator Roy at St. Albert last week was a remarkable tribute to the esteem and confidence in which the honorable gentleman is held by those who know him best. The affair, which was held at the Astoria Hotel, was carried through in a manner which did all credit to those having it in charge. Mr. Lucien Boreau was in the chair, while among those who gave expression to their regard for the guest of the evening were Premier, Rutherford, Hon. C. W. Cross, Bishop Legat, H. W. McKenney M.P.P., J. R. Boyle, M.P.P., and others. Hon. Dr. Roy's response to the toast in his honor was a most graceful one. His closing references were of particular interest.

"Mr. Chairman," he said, "it would be ungrateful to have such a feast at St. Albert without referring to the glorious history of the half-breed race in this part of the country. The town of St. Albert owes its origin to the fact that, at one time, it was the headquarters of the half-breeds of the northwest."

"Canada owes a debt of gratitude to the halfbreed. Related as they are to the tribes of the Northwest, and the native tribes, they acted as intermediaries between the natives and the whites. Faithful to the teaching of the missionaries of their churches, they always lent to the side of their father, while insisting on justice for the native tribe. Without the aid of the army of buffalo hunters of St. Albert, it would have been difficult to restrain the wild tribes of the Saskatchewan. The highest positions in the service of the Hudson Bay company were held by men of mixed blood. The record of every Arctic expedition bristles with the names of guides, voyageurs without whose services the conquests of the unknown northern land could not have been achieved and these men were faithful unto death. Every nationality has something in its history to look back on with pride."

"For the past of this Northwest country, the Metis, Boisbrule, or what they were called, have not, have a glorious record to look back on. What I would ask the young Metis of the day is this: 'Are you living up to your past records? Are you holding your place in the march of progress, and in the changing conditions of the country?' Natives of the soil, you have the first chance to share in its wealth. You descend, on the side of your mothers, a noble one. From the original holders of the soil. Live up to your past, and write your name as large in the history we are all making today, as it is written in the records of the past."

At the Canadian Club on Monday Mr. H. W. McKenney M.P.P. made a most entertaining address, detailing many of his early western reminiscences. Those who have conversed with Mr. McKenney privately know what a wealth of these he has. It is 45 years ago next month since he reached Winnipeg. At that time even Chicago was beyond the west belt line. It was now several hundreds of miles north of Edmonton. He came to Edmonton first in 1875 and in the course of his speech paid tribute to the old-timers who were even then resident here. His confidence in the future of the city was unlimited. No place ever had better prospects.

Mr. Wilfrid Gariepy has found it necessary for business reasons to resign the secretaryship of the Edmonton Canadian Club and Mr. C. Ross Palmer has consented to take his place.

The following committee has been appointed by the club to further the general supervision of the Canadian Plains of Abraham T. M. Turnbull, chairman; W. A. Griesbach, Dr. Ferris, Jas. McCaig, Rev. H. A. Gray, J. A. McDougall, J. H. Riddell, F. F. Fisher, Dr. Whitelaw, Henry Gilbert, Major Thibadeau and Col. Edwards.

Dr. McIntyre, M.P. for Strathcona, who was recently married was the recipient on Tuesday of a magnificent cabinet of silver cutlery, as a token of esteem from the Liberal members of the Commons.

J. R. Cameron, superintendent No. 1 division, has been appointed general superintendent of the Canadian Northern railway system with headquarters at Winnipeg.

The Lethbridge Herald says: "We learn that James A. Fife, B.A., Edmonton High school, is an applicant for the position of Provincial Weed Inspector, vacated by the resignation of Mr. A. Mitchell. He should be appointed. He is a capable man, having been a teacher in botanical and agricultural work for years. He is better informed on plants, insects, and birds than any other man in the province." Those who know Mr. Fife and who have listened to the papers which he has prepared on these subjects will agree with the Herald's view.

Rev. Dr. Carmichael of Winnipeg, superintendent of the Presbyterian Home Missions in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, visited Edmonton during the week.

Mr. M. H. Gilmour, ledger keeper at the Edmonton branch of the Bank of Commerce, has been transferred to Lethbridge, his success or being Mr. A. Reeves of Red Deer.

The Bank and Municipality

In view of the crises that have arisen in the relations between the banks and many of the municipalities of Western Canada during recent months, the following from Winnipeg Town Topics is of decided interest:

"It appears that the Bank of Commerce has had to take very drastic action with regard to the account carried by the city of Winnipeg. It has been known by everybody with eyes half or more open that this bank has for over a twelvemonth been trying to get rid of the city account. The bank does not want it. Its manager had been over to the City Hall many a time, and has urged them to pay up or materially reduce their line of credit. But although he got the co-operation of the mayor, he could not get the bank's relations with the city into a position that would enable it to pull out satisfactorily. Finally, the bank has been driven to serve upon the city a notice that its cheques would not be honored after a given date. Some say the date was December 31 and others say that it was January 7. At any rate it appears that the notice was served, and the

mayor has worn a haggard countenance ever since.

The action of the bank is perfectly justifiable. No consideration has been shown it by the city. More than that, it has been charged that the action of the bank has been dictated by William Mackenzie and interests that are opposed on the power scheme. If that was true it would serve to show that these men have some regard for the future of Winnipeg. They know from experience what electrical developments mean and what probable results will follow. They have seen in the business and know more about it than the engineers employed by the city, the chief of which made the statement in Toronto that the power situation in Winnipeg "was a huge joke." But those people who say that the Bank of Commerce is controlled by William Mackenzie, or interests with which he is allied, don't know what they are talking about. I looked up the government blue book, and I find that "William Mackenzie" is down for 10 shares, or \$10,000 of stock in this bank out of a total of \$10,000,000. Dan Mann does not appear in the list.

To say that these men, or interests with which they are allied, control the Bank of Commerce, is to state something that has no foundation in fact, and those guilty of making such statements cannot be described but as fakirs of the most dangerous kind. They use this kind of claptrap to serve their own ends; candidates, to catch the votes of those whose prejudices they can work upon; editors, to get circulation by appealing to the passions of the unthinking and uninformed; and the hypocrite, with sanctimonious nien, to follow a current that leads to present popularity. So enterprising is this group of fakirs that already they have persuaded half of Winnipeg that the Bank of Commerce is an institution under the thumb of Mackenzie and Mann interests. The Bank of Commerce is a greater institution than the Mackenzie and Mann interests, and is far more likely to control them than to be controlled by them.

Anyone who has followed the relations of the Bank of Commerce to the city of Winnipeg can easily see that it is for purely banking reasons that they closed down upon the city of Winnipeg. This city has been used just in the same way as many of the bank's other customers have been used. If they do not conduct their business in a way that is satisfactory to the bank, then the bank will cease to do business with them. Every bank has to act in just the same way. To say that the bank has closed down on the city in order to stop the power scheme is foolish in the extreme. If there had been no power scheme the credit of the city would have been better, but even so the bank would have had to set a limit to the amount of credit it could extend to the city. As far as the bank was concerned, they don't care a rap whether the power scheme goes ahead or not so long as the money owing them is paid to them, and if they felt confident that the city would strictly adhere to a systematic way of doing its business and keep within the limit of the credit arranged, they would continue to carry the city's account. But the city has not done this. Extensive loans have been incurred and cheques have been issued on the bank contrary to all reason. This kind of thing could not continue. The city was at fault, and so was the bank in being so patient and so indulgent. Harsher measures should have been taken over a year ago to put some sense into the unbusinesslike impudence of the aldermen and the controller-maniacal craniums.

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Beautiful flowers, wreaths and artificial bouquets for evening wear.

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171 Queens Ave.
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Buyers of Hides, Furs,
etc., for cash

The Press Reviews continue their flattering references to

A Woman in the West

The Winnipeg Telegram.

Mrs. Arthur Murphy in Winnipeg Telegram: The daintiness and sparkle of Mrs. Watt's work is indisputable. She writes with the French air of "Causser" and darts from one subject to another as prettily and naturally as a bird flits from limb to limb. She has keen eyes for a joke, the faculty of taking pleasure out of everything and the power of sharing it with her readers. The sketches in this little book appeared originally in The Edmonton News, of which Mrs. Watt is sub editor. One of the prettiest is en-

titled "Christmas in the West." In it Mrs. Watt has admirably described the emotions of an Eastern city woman, as she has traveled northward across the dead-level snow-covered prairies in search of a new home. The rebellion and utter desolation that clutch and her—and finally her gradual absorption into the throbbing life of a new and better country. It will strike a sympathetic chord in many readers and inspire them with what Sam Weller calls "a more tender feeling."

Winnipeg Town Topics.

Miss Cora Hind in Winnipeg Town Topics: "This is the title of a little book of sketches by Gertrude Palmer Watt, of the Edmonton News, better known to her pen friends as 'Peggy'."

As the foreword states, it is intended to give some phases of the life of the west from a woman's standpoint. The sketches have a special fascination for those who have had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Watt for they simply radiate her own charming personality, but quite apart from that, they have true merit as mirrors of western life.

Strathcona Plaindealer.

"Camillo in Strathcona Plaindealer:

"There has come to my hands a dainty little booklet entitled 'A Woman in the West,' of which the author is 'Peggy,' the writer of the ever interesting department of 'The Mirror' in The Saturday News. Its illustrations and its general appearance are highly creditable to the skilled workmanship of our neighboring city. I have read over with a great deal of pleasure many of the chapters in it and especially the one describing the open-

ing of the Alberta Legislature, which will no doubt some day be quite an historic document. The booklet being written by a person resident in the west gives in true and admirable detail the various life incidents that make up life in this interesting period in western development. Residents of this city will, however, regret that there is a serious lack of proper perspective in it because of its too exclusive devotion to the ways and doings of the 'glorified trading post' across the river.

Though "A Woman in the West" has been very largely taken advantage of for sending to friends at a distance as a Christmas reminder, it was not issued solely for that purpose. It will therefore continue on sale. With the hearty reception which it has been accorded, the demand for it continues unabated. Copies may be obtained at the Saturday News office, Howard Street, back of the Bank of Montreal, or at the bookstores, at a cost of twenty-five cents per copy. On the receipt of that amount it will be sent post paid from the office of publication to any address.



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At the Legislature

(Continued from page 1)

found "European vegetables such as potatoes, turnips and cabbage grown luxuriantly in Mr. Pond's garden at the forks of the Elk (the former name of the Athabasca) and Clearwater rivers. From that time until the present the residents at those places have always been able to grow in abundance the vegetables required for their own use. Thus, it will be seen, Mr. Eggar is not what he is represented to be. I have a license more than 100 years old for advocating the agricultural fitness and resources of the northern part of this province. (Applause.)

"This season just past has not been generally all that could be desired by the farming community. It will be pleasing to this House, and the country, to know that conditions north of the Athabasca river have been normal. For the satisfaction of this House there have been laid on the table samples of wheat and oats raised last year on Peace river. I think it is worth while to tell this House something of the history of the samples of wheat now on the table. It was taken from a field of 115 acres that was put into the ground on the 24th day of April last. It was sown on the 25th of August and threshed and stored in the granary on the 20th day of September before any frost came. The 115 acre field averaged 43 bushels to the acre."

One can hardly pick up a newspaper or magazine nowadays without realizing that the world at large is coming to realize what we have in Alberta to make it the richest province in the Dominion and it is the publicity work that has been carried on by men like Mr. Bredin that has achieved this happy result.

But even such an inspiring subject as this could not keep off the party lash for long. The Alberta Opposition, when it comes to make an attack on the Government, presents a spectacle which throws that of David in his encounter with Goliath and Leonidas and his companions at Thermopylae completely into the shade. "Pity 'tis so, but the attempt at opposition that Messrs Robertson and Hiebert make is pitiful in the extreme. This is an old subject with The Saturday News but each year only serves to impress the truth of what was said twelve months before. The criticism that they offer is such that it would be very much better if there were no formal Opposition at all.

Mr. Robertson enlarged on "the tremendous losses and the untold sufferings that our people have and are passing through on account of the indolence and the selfish management of the banking institutions of the country" and suggested that the Federal Parliament should be asked to pass remedial legislation. "What data is he working on? Where throughout the continent have there been less 'financial losses' and 'mental sufferings' on account of the stringency than in Alberta? Is the real estate speculator open to sympathy? Should the Ottawa authorities be petitioned for his benefit? At any rate the matter is one that lies outside the field of provincial politics and there is no reason for introducing it into the debate. But looking at it upon its merits, we cannot see that the criticism directed towards the banks is at all justified. We have only to compare the conditions existing during the past four months on the two sides of the boundary line to be reassured regarding the superior merits of the banking system of the Dominion. It could not have had a more satisfactory test than during the past week when the Sovereign Bank had to close its doors, owing to the extravagance and bad judgment on the part of its management. There was not the slightest financial disturbance and not a depositor had any fear of losing a cent of the money he had entrusted to the bank's keeping.

The leader of the Opposition proceeded to call attention to the need of doing something for the farmer.

"So far as I can gather from His Honor's Graceless Speech," he declared, according to the Journal report, "one great class of citizens of this Province have been almost entirely neglected in the matters of legislation. I mean vital legislation that materially and in reality affects that class, namely, the farmer. I do not mean gas-bag, fireworks, will-o'-the-wisp legislation which we have had too much already, but real genuine legislation that goes to the bottom of the matter and relieves him of his real distress. If the Government thinks that the mentality of the average farmer is so low that he cannot be trusted through these sequestration, gaseous, make-believes, it will go to the wall with a crash and the sooner the better. I would respectfully call the attention of the government to the fact that this is pre-eminently an agricultural Province, and that farming is by all odds the paramount industry."

That word "sequestration" was doubtless expected to carry confusion into the Government ranks. Eye witnesses fail to agree as to the exact effect.

The lumber investigation was not a matter of legislation, but a prosecution for offences under the law. Do the farmers of Alberta think that it was a "gas-bag, will-o'-the-wisp" matter to secure the conviction of the representatives of a powerful business association, accused of holding up the price by unfair means of what is a necessity to every settler in Alberta? Do they think that the appointment of the beef commission, which resulted in the recommendation of drastic remedies for the relief of an intolerable situation, answered Mr. Robertson's graphic description?

What he suggests for the relief of the farmer is that the government operate the coal mines. But this was not what the farmers were asking for. What they wanted was the operation of a pork packing plant and this the "gas-bag, will-o'-the-wisp" beef commission recommended as well as a beef cannery establishment, should those now in charge of erection by private parties not serve the farmers' interests.

Further, Mr. Robertson contended that the government should own and operate the elevators and the railroads. The government is limited, so as to have the price of lumber reduced. These are large projects. Possibly the government may take them up in time. But they require close consideration and even if it were wise to move along these lines, it would not be justified in attempting too much at once.

A comparison was made between Alberta and the Manitoba telephone policy, the credit for being the pioneer in public ownership of this utility being claimed for the latter government. We do not see what difference it makes who started the policy. But the facts favor Alberta. Referring to the choice of a site for a university he insisted that the greatest injustice had been done the south in the distribution of public institutions.

"The Provincial University," he declared, "belongs to the people of this province and not to the government, and has to be paid for and sustained by the hard cash of the people, and therefore the people through their representatives should have been consulted in the matter of location."

If the executive had consulted the Legislature in this matter, it would have been surrendering one of its most essential functions, as anyone who is acquainted with British constitutional practice knows. As for the sectional cry, no party ever came into power by raising it.

SEED GRAIN CONFERENCE

A conference was held on Monday evening between officers of the Board of Trade, the Alberta Farmers' Association and the Department of Agriculture regarding the amount of seed grain required that available in the Edmonton district.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

EXTRACTS FROM THE RULES RELATING TO PRIVATE BILLS.

52. All applications for Private Bills, properly the subject of legislation by the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a bridge, the making of a railway, tramway, turn-pike road, telegraph or telephone line, the construction or improvement of a harbour, canal, lock, dam, slide, or other like work; the granting of a right of ferry; the incorporation of any particular trade, or calling, or of any joint company; or otherwise for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing, which in its operation would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall be referred to a select committee, and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and where the application refers to any proposed work, indicating generally the location of the work, and signed by or on behalf of the applicants, such notice to be published, during two months, between the close of the next preceding session and the time of the consideration of the petition, in four issues of The Alberta Gazette, and of one other newspaper, published in English; and within two weeks from the first appearance of such notice in The Alberta Gazette two copies of the said Bill, with a receipt from the Provincial Treasurer for the sum of one hundred dollars, if the said Bill does

not exceed ten pages, and ten dollars additional for each page over that number; and for the purposes of this Rule 450 words shall be held to constitute a page and also in the case of a bill incorporating a company, a receipt from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for such sum as would be payable by the applicant or applicants for the incorporation of a company with a similar capitalization to the capitalization of the company sought to be incorporated by such bill, shall be placed by the applicant in the hands of the Clerk of the House, whose duty it shall be to get the said Bill printed forthwith. Copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent by the parties inserting such notice to the Clerk of the House, to be filed amongst the records of the Committee on Standing Orders.

TABLE OF FEES TO BE PAID TO THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES UNDER RULE 52.

(See Cap. 20, 1901.)
For a company whose nominal capital does not exceed \$10,000 \$10
For a company whose nominal capital exceeds \$10,000 the above fee of \$10 with the following additional fees regulated according to

the amount of nominal capital, that is to say:
For every \$5,000 of nominal capital or part of \$5,000 after the first \$10,000 up to \$25,000... \$5
For every \$5,000 of nominal capital or part of \$5,000 after the first \$25,000 up to \$50,000... \$2
For every \$5,000 of nominal capital or part of \$5,000 after the first \$50,000 up to \$100,000... \$1.

J. R. COWELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

NOTICE.
Take notice that pursuant to the provisions of Rule 50 of the Rules of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, the time limited for receiving Petitions for Private Bills will expire on Thursday, January 30th, 1908.

JOHN R. COWELL,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

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For Swollen Feet and legs, speaks
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LEAP YEAR REFUSAL.
(Detroit Free Press.)
"Tis very kind, indeed, of you
To offer to become my wife:
To say you love me as you do
And wish to share my simple life.
But do not grieve at what I say,
Dear Maud: I really love another.
I will consent to be your brother.
I'm sorry, Maud, I really am,
That you have learned to love
me so;
For me you should not care a darn:
I never meant to be your beau.
Your husband, Maud, I cannot be.
My heart belongs unto another.
I'm sorry you've proposed to me,
But I can only be your brother.
If you should ever want a friend,
I trust that you will send for me:
On me you always may depend.
I'll come to you where'er I be.
Surely there is some better man
Who'll gladly take you for his wife.
So find him, I am sure you can—
I'll be your brother all through life.

Lord Curzon, the newspapers tell
us, is starting out to raise a \$50,000
fund with which to have Japanese
taught at Oxford University. Up
to the present none of the Vancou-
ver papers have offered to acknow-
ledge subscriptions through their
columns to help along His Lord-
ship's scheme.

The Thaw trial is hardly getting a
fair show in the New York yellow
with Gladys Vanderbilt's marriage
only a short while off. One has to
keep in touch with the metropolitan
press to avoid running away with
false ideas. Now some people have
suggested that the Count who is
going to take part in the ceremony
is a money-faithful hunter. That this
is altogether wrong we have the
word of no less distinguished a per-
son than the Count's attorney, Mr.
Coker by name.

"It's not a marriage for money,"
said Attorney Coker the other day
to a reporter. "It's one of the
nicest marriages I ever knew. It is
beautiful full of fine sentiment."
What a wholesomeness and hearti-
ness there is about Mr. Coker's
utterance! After it, how could any-
one have further doubts?

Edmonton has a rival.
Morrison, Ill., Jan. 13. — Mrs.
Albert Bask, residing near Mor-
rison, gave birth to four girls.
I have been sent a copy of a cir-
cular issued by the Optimistic Club
of Salt Lake City. Here are some
of its mottoes and they are well
worth pinning on the wall of your
bedroom, even though when you
come home from an interview with
your bank manager, you wonder
what kind of idiots penned them.
"There are more people dying
each day for the lack of a kind
word, a pat on the back and a little
encouragement, than there are from
disease."
"A smile is potential, magnetic,
and dispels trouble."
"The man who never makes any
mistakes never makes anything else."
"Hard luck stories are like over-
due notes."
"Go bury thy sorrows, the world
hath its share. Just smile."
"Before money was invented some
people were happy."
"Smile, happy as though you
meant it, and smile."
"Nobody can compute the value
of a smile; a frown has cost a king-
dom."
"The Optimist wins."
"The greatest smile is the great-
est healer."
"Smile, and the world delights
with you; crank, and you crank
alone."
"A smile is God's own medicine."
"A grin is a counterfeited smile,
and does not pass current because
the heart stamp of genuineness is
not upon it."
"Optimism and pessimism have
fought many bloody battles; if Op-
timism had not been a victor up to
date, hope would have died years
ago."
"In the realm of the birds, the
lark is the Optimist, the crow is the
Pessimist. Why be a crow?"

WHAT A DIFFERENCE A HUN-
DRED YEARS MAKE.
The Debutante.
1908.
6 a.m.: Milk the cow.
6:30 a.m.: Eat.
7:30 a.m.: Load Bullets.
8:15 a.m.: Weave three and one
third yards linen.

9 a.m.: Do something heroic to
pass down to descendants.
11:15 a.m.: Go down to beach to
watch Mayflower come in.
12 m.: Eat.
1:15 p.m.: Water the turkeys.
2:40 p.m.: Dodge Indians.
3:10 p.m.: Worry about sweet-
heart.
4:30 p.m.: Pick arrows out of the
pig.
4:50 p.m.: Milk the cow.
5:15 p.m.: Eat.
6:30 p.m.: Listen to father read
the Bible.
7 p.m.: Go to bed.
1908.
10 a.m.: Breakfast in bed.
10:30 a.m.: Have hair dresser.
11 a.m.: Answer invitations.
11:45 a.m.: Complete financial ar-
rangements with Count Brokski.
12:15 a.m.: Reject seven suitors.
1:30 p.m.: A luncheon for twelve
ladies.
2:45 p.m.: Bridge.
3:15 p.m.: Football game.
5:20 p.m.: Three teas
5:45 p.m.: Listen to father read
the latest murder trial.
6:30 p.m.: Read novels.
8 p.m.: A dinner.
9:15 p.m.: Theatre ("Mrs. War-
ren's Profession")
10:55 p.m.: See the man she really
loves.
11 p.m.: Cotillion.
11:45 a.m.: Tell mother all about
the day.
3 a.m.: Retire.
—New York Life.

When Amos Kendall was post-
master-general at Washington, so
the story goes, he wrote one day
the postmaster at a little station on
the Tombigbee River. "You will
please inform this department how
far the Tombigbee runs up," to
which the postmaster answered: "I
have the honor to inform the de-
partment that the Tombigbee River
doesn't run up at all; it runs down."
In due course of mail came another
communication: "On receipt of this
letter your appointment as post-
master will cease. Mr. — has
been appointed your successor." To
which went the following reply: "The
receipts of this office during the
last year have been \$4.37 and the
office rent more than double that
sum; please to kindly instruct my
successor to pay me the balance and
obedience."
There is a former postmaster of
Edmonton who can sympathize with
the gentleman on the Tombigbee
river.

A Story of High Finance
[From a High River Man and about of the banks.]
The High River Times has the
following remarkable story to tell:
"Carl J. Danielson, who has been
a well known figure in the commu-
nity for several years, was yesterday
committed by Magistrate Holmes
on three separate charges of obtain-
ing money by false pretences. The
first was from the Bank of Com-
merce at Clarendon, where he had
drawn from the same bank at Nanton,
and the third at the Union Bank, High
River."

It appears that in April last Dan-
ielson appeared in the Bank of Com-
merce, Nanton, gave a statement of
his affairs showing a surplus of
assets of some \$30,000 and on the
strength of the statement obtained
advances aggregating about \$1000,
which, needless to say, he still owes.
At that time he was also indebted
to the High River branch of the same
bank, but this did not appear from
his statement.

On July 2nd, Danielson called on
Mr. Cornwall of the Clarendon
branch of the Commerce, gave a
similar statement, stated that he
lived only some twenty miles from
Clarendon, but failed to give any
information of his liability to the
Nanton branch and various other
banks. By this time he had man-
aged to work the Northern at High
River, and also the Bank of Ham-
ilton at Nanton. He secured from
time to time some \$1200 at Claren-
don. By similar tactics he secured
about \$800 from the Clarendon branch
of the Bank of Commerce.

In the meantime he did consider-
able business in a small way with
the Northern Bank, whom he has
ruined to the extent of some \$800.
Quite recently he presented a sim-
ilar statement to the Union Bank, was
examined minutely by the manager
as to liabilities, which he claimed
were limited to some \$300 owing on
a land deal, and succeeded in getting
into the good graces of that institu-
tion to the extent of about \$1700.
The Bank of Hamilton at Nanton
suffered to the extent of some \$900.
He has various other liabilities,
which include the price of a rubber
dred buggy and fur-lined coat,
which came to the total considerably
over \$10,000, while his assets consist
of about a dozen horses and a home-
stead, so far as we have been able
to learn.

The extent of his depredations
had not been brought to light until
Monday of this week when Mr. Corn-
wall came to High River for the
purpose of endeavoring to obtain
security for Danielson's indebted-
ness to that branch. On arriving
here he learned that the bird had
 flown. A warrant was immediately
issued and the Lethbridge police
communicated with by wire. Daniel-
son was arrested in Lethbridge and
brought back here on Tuesday morn-
ing.

The foregoing facts were elicited
at the preliminary hearing before
Magistrate Holmes yesterday.
At the hearing Mr. Ballachey of
High River prosecuted on behalf of
the Bank of Commerce and the
Union Bank, while C. F. Harris, of
Lethbridge, appeared for the de-
fence. The accused is now enjoying
the contemplation of his wealth in
the police barracks at Calgary.
When arrested he had over \$1000 in
bills on his person and we learn that
a scrap is now pending over the
custody of this money. The accused
claims that it should remain at his
disposal, while the Bank of Com-
merce has a feeling that morally at
least they are entitled to a share
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Saturday News Ads. bring results

The Mirror

(Continued from page 2.)

Mary, as John starts out for a bang-up dinner, "how contented and deliciously happy we were when we had just our own two hands to make our future with—tremulously—how you used to kiss me and say that so long as you had me nothing else mattered?"

"Do you remember," recalls the father's old friend to the wayward son, what a fine straight gentleman your father was, sir?"

And how many romances have borne their fruit in middle age with that "Do you remember" between old school day chums.

"Do you remember," we query each other—can one forget?

"MR. BOB."

I have before me as I write the letter of a man who loomed very large in the newspaper world not so long since—the man who was responsible for my ever even dreaming of taking up writing and newspaper work as a profession, and in the letter I find this advice: "When you have time to turn to it, I do so honestly hope that you will turn your attention to writing. It is no use lying in such a matter, but Peggy, have you not yet recognized that there is the making of a first-class newspaper woman in you, if you have continuity enough to stand the pressure. It is a shame if you don't. Equip yourself by all means, by reading, etc., but don't forget that you can do something in the meantime. All you have to do is to be natural and honest. If you honestly think something is something, and you say so in a straightforward manner, you will always find a sympathetic audience."

When the days came and I did start to write I had dreamed of it all my life. I remembered my friend's advice. At the beginning it was a fad with me, but even then I had set myself the standard "I will not write what I do not believe."

Through thick and thin I held to it at times when it was so much easier to be pleasant and to flatter, in seasons when my little weak voice and faltering pen were all that stood for my cause.

You will be knowing there were days of trial, when I was about as unpopular a personage as you could well find, but then when I did write a thing so, it dawned upon my readers that I meant it, and just as I said it. It is a hard battle to fight.

Another was "the continuity to stand the pressure. I was not, am not, persevering. And yet to make a success of newspaper work one must drudge, study. Learn at least a little of everything; musical and dramatic work, reporting all kinds of meetings, interviewing a dozen and one branches of journalism. Very often I rebelled, my business manager accusing me of being worse than a trade's unionist for going on strike.

However, I'm still at it, and hope I will be till the daisies cover me. And what I want to emphasize now is what I intimated at first, that no notice that ever appears in my columns gets there for any money or other consideration. If I personally don't honestly believe what appears in it, and so I am brought to write of the play "Mr. Bob," which you saw presented at the Edmonton Opera House on Monday and Tuesday evenings, by an exceedingly clever cast of amateurs.

Monday's performance I missed, and had my first report of it in the morning paper, and was highly disappointed—that is, until I remembered that the same journal had not long before been given with a superabundance of superlative adjectives, of a barn-storming presentation which I had happened to be at, and only survived. And then, I grew vaguely comforted. If the "darning by faint praise" criticism of "Mr. Bob" and its apologetic reference to its being rather good "for amateurs" was as trust-worthy a notice as the write up of the "She" threw her eyes towards Heaven" drama, I had no cause for fear. So Tuesday night, despite a bad cold and being naturally cranky, I went to see for myself—and came away wondering what adjectives I could find to describe the excellence of the entire production.

From first to last "Mr. Bob" was a treat. The natural, restrained acting, the sweetness and refinement of it all, the absolute at-homeness of each of the performers, with perhaps one exception, and that was only noticeable in the hurried speaking of the lines, and a slight constraint due to a first experience behind the footlights; nothing I can say can do adequate justice to the clever little piece and the manner of its performance. With no qualification regarding its being presented by amateurs, I have no hesitancy in saying that the little group who acted for us early in the week, would be enthusiastically received, anywhere.

Mrs. Hyndman as "Kitty," carried through her extremely difficult part with the ease and grace of a professional. Her every act, voice inflection, make-up, was just what one might expect of any well-bred, refined young girl moving about in the best society. It was the triumph of naturalness and good breeding.

Miss Wetherald, the maiden aunt, with the predilection for destitute cats—how, in an exaggerated manner she called back the ghosts of one's own maiden spinster—and

made us rub our eyes to remember that she was only play-acting.

Mrs. Barrow (Patty) the maid whose ambition in life was to wear a pleated skirt and dance in a ballet, who loved Mr. Shakespeare, and liked above all things to "Juliet" it on all occasions; Ah, Patty but it was the saucy maid you were, with many a wry little snarl and strings, and other tantalizing "fixings," and it's well for us house-mothers you're not out in service or it's many a wayward pang you'd be giving us with your airy, fairy actions, those black dancing eyes of yours, and your naughty, mischievous ways. But it's a bouquet I'm throwing you now because you deserve it, a great bunch of red roses, such as ballet-dancers get when they're lucky, and sigh for always.

Miss Eleanor Taylor, the one and only, "Mr. Bob," was a sure-enough winner from the start, and no one marvelled that Philip was content to have her "Captain" his boat for life. In her jaunty, saucy costume she was particularly effective, and I heard many sighs in my vicinity when she conditionally consented to a ship for life, for better or for worse.

I have only to mention that Mr. Silas assumed the role of the dignified "Jenkins" for you to know that as a superior character he cast on the noble "Jenkins" character. About town the name of Mr. Silas seems to be synonymous with all that is first class in character acting, and I think I only voice the feeling of Edmonton when I say that New York calls, and is calling loudly for young men of his great talents.

Mr. Cope the funeral "Mr. Brown Saunders, Mr. Bob Brown (I recollect his name undergoing some such changes), what is left to say of you but that you made us laugh till we cried, and kept the house in a gale. The role was a tremendously difficult one, but it was sustained to the life, and when honors are being divided, I hope Cope gets a square deal than he did on the carrying out of his clerical business.

Last, but never least comes Mr. Barford, who as Philip, the young medical student, scored such a triumph. The part suited Mr. Barford, and Mr. Barford suited the part, and this happy strain of circumstances gave us such a pleasing portrayal as only too rarely happens.

The production was under the auspices of the "Beaver" House chapter of the Daughters of the Empire" who worked indefatigably to make it the fine success it was.

On both evenings a party from Government House were present, and on Tuesday I noticed Mrs. Bulyea in the lovely gown she wore at her recent reception, pale blue chiffon velvet, with ruffles and gold ornamentation. Mrs. Sifton in lovely white lace over tulle; Miss Babbitt in the palest pink silk Empire gown, in pretty contrast to her brassy color; Mrs. Constantine, sweet and stately in a rich Battenberg lace robe over mauve; Miss Alice MacDougall in soft fluff white, and His Honor, Major Constantine, Mr. Babbitt and Captain Worsley completing the party.

All over the house were small theatre parties, in lovely frocks and with smart escorts, and to find out who were there you have only to pick up an Edmonton society guide book; I have not the space to repeat it.

HOME AND SOCIETY

To London Town from Babylon The purpose of the work goes by. For you, for you, I pause and con A Stander-By!

After all my prognostications of a quiet society session, the past week has been one wild whirl of gales and every description of quiet.

On Monday, the merry-go-round started with a luncheon of twelve covers, at which Mrs. John MacDougall was the hostess. Monday afternoon Mrs. Cross, wife of the Attorney-General, had a charmingly informal tea, when about forty guests were present, mostly sessional visitors with a small sprinkling of town people.

Monday night the Skating Club held its weekly meet, when the members had a jolly off-humour night of it, no Grand March, or much figure skating, being indulged in much to the beginner's delight. Following the last band, little congenial cateries formed, and were supping at various hospitable homes, Mrs. Jack Anderson being one of the hostesses.

The same night "Mr. Bob" held the boards at the Edmonton Theatre, the performance being graced by a party from Government House. On Tuesday Mrs. Bulyea gave a luncheon of twelve covers.

In the afternoon Mrs. Sydney Woods had a tiny tetelet for Mrs. John T. Moore and Mrs. Locke of Montreal.

In the evening society turned out en masse at "Mr. Bob's," the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Bulyea and their party again being present. Following the play the members of the company were invited to supper at Government House, while Mrs. Bulyea and a score more of young matrons had each a jolly supper crowd.

Wednesday the Edmonton Ladies' Curling Club met in the morning which, by the way, has been set aside as regular club day, and had great

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Savings Accounts

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OF CANADA

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CAPITAL PAID UP - 4,800,000.00
REST - 4,800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

General Banking Business Transacted.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT—Interest allowed on deposits from date of deposit and credited quarterly.

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\$10 LADIES' NEW
\$15 TWEED
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NOW EACH
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We have only 23 left, so come early, while we have your size. All sizes, 32 to 40 now in stock. These are all new, stylishly made coats, box back models, trimmed with strappings of the goods.

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sport playing challenge matches between the several rinks. Red and white having been chosen as club colors the ladies are all now wearing red jerseys and white collars or stocks, adding very materially to the picturesqueness of the scene. Several new members were on the ice, among others Mrs. John McIntosh, Mrs. Tod Lane and Miss Mary Harris who have lately joined the club. After a strenuous game the President issued orders to "stack brooms" and come in for a treat. And we had it too, good hot bovril and salt crackers, that went straight to the right spot, and many thanks to Mrs. Barnes, the indefatigable President, as said all the members.

Each day sees a notable improvement in every one's play and before long—but that would be telling.

Wednesday too saw the members and their wives off to Lamont, as the guests of the citizens of Fort Saskatchewan and its mad I'm after being at having to stay home, held in the firm grasp of the grippie. Next week I shall have heard all about the jaunt, when I shall be able to give you some small account of it.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. Bulven was "at home" at Government House, when a great crush of visitors paid their devours.

These are merely a list of the bigger events. In between are sundried clubs, small teas, recitals, attractions at the Opera House and dear knows what not. And through it all emerges the ambitious, energetic Western woman, as fresh as a daisy, and with all her "what a rush of a week" enjoying the experience tremendously.

Rumor has it that Mr. J. K. Cornwall was accepting the congratulations of his friends at the rink on Club night, on the announcement of his engagement to Miss Evelyn Tierney of Vancouver. Mrs. Pace's sister, who visited in Edmonton four years ago, and who is reported to be an altogether charming girl.

Hon. Mr. Cushing and Mrs. Cushing will be at home to receive callers on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, at 447 McKay Avenue, where they are on pension during the session.

On Tuesday Government House was gaily en fête with many beautiful flowers, and cool green palms, in honor of the guests whom its gentle mistress had bidden to luncheon, and the hostess herself was looking very bright and happy, gowned in a handsome toilette of brown silk net over brown tulle, with medallions of cream broadcloth on the skirt, and the same trimming on the bodice with the addition of ball fringe and some dainty lace. Mrs. Sifton wore a lovely gown of golden brown velvet, made en princesse, and trimmed with cream lace and touches of pale blue; Miss Babbitt was sweet and girlish in dainty pink and white organdie with Val lace trimming.

The guests were all most becomingly frocked: Mrs. Cushing in black lace, over tulle, with a black hat with plumes; Mrs. Finlay in black net over white tulle, with touches of cream lace, velvet and gold on the bodice, and a large black picture hat to correspond; Mrs. Bredin was in pretty green velvet, trimmed with rich applique and cream lace, and wore a white panne velvet hat with plumes; Mrs. John T. Moore was in tan silk, with blue velvet and cream lace garniture, and a jaunty cream hat with touches of gold; Mrs. Locke of Montreal wore a graceful frock of pale blue cologne, the guimpie being composed of myriad Val lace frills, and smart cream hat with pale blue and pink plumes; Mrs. Walker, green checked silk, the bodice trimmed with cream lace, and a white velvet hat with plumes; Mrs. Robertson, a brown satin costume and light brown velvet hat; Mrs. McKenney a pretty mauve gown with cream lace garniture, and a toque of black sequins with a knot of violets and ostrich tips; Mrs. Fisher, the Speaker's wife, was unfortunately not able to be present.

The decorations in the dining room were particularly effective, the polished mahogany table having a centre-piece of filmy lace on which stood a silver candelabrum with silver flagrae over crimson shades. Stretched horizontally down the centre were crimson satin ribbons and at the four corners were four vases of exquisite crimson roses, their unequalled fragrance making the

room a lower of sweetness as well as beauty.

The luncheon given by Mrs. John MacDougall on Monday was said by some of the favored guests to be one of the prettiest they had ever attended.

The flowers used for the adornment of the hospitable board were pink and white hyacinths, and carnations of the same delicate shade, intermingled with smilax and fern, a lovely color scheme on a beautifully drawn cloth of shimmery glass linen, while the dining room was fairly redolent with their exquisite fragrance.

Mrs. MacDougall received her guests in the library, wearing a soft gown of violet satin, trimmed with a deeper shade of velvet and a quantity of filmy white lace on the bodice; her daughter, Miss MacDougall, who was a most attentive assistant hostess, was frocked in a dainty gown of white embroidered organdie with Val lace and insertion.

Covers were laid for twelve, the guests being Mrs. Percy Hardisty, Mrs. Wilfrid Gariepy, Mrs. Alan Fraser, Mrs. MacIntosh, Mrs. John MacDougall, Jr., Mrs. Locke of Montreal, Miss Babbitt, Miss McKenney, Miss Hughes and Miss Stocks.

Mrs. H. Johnston has been appointed matron of the local Y.W.C.A., in succession to Miss Dunlop who was obliged to resign on account of delicate health.

The death is recorded at Chicago on Jan. 2nd, of George H. Stanton second son of the late George Stanton, Esq., who was for 35 years post master at Paris, Ont. The deceased was a son in law of Mrs. George Manul.

On Friday afternoon Mrs. Kenwood had a progressive euchre party for the very young set, when they had a merry game, followed by an enjoyable musical programme, and the same evening Mrs. O'Connor gave another progressive euchre for the "outs" and a few of the younger married set. About thirty guests enjoyed a jolly game, their ranks being later swelled at the supper hour by some other friends who dropped in. Miss Tilley and Mr. Finn were the fortunate prize winners, receiving two dainty favors as a reward of their skill.

Miss Vera May, about whom her friends were feeling so much anxiety since her accident while tobogganing a week ago, is now resting easily. Miss Vera May is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex May.

Mrs. Slocock entertained during the week at a most enjoyable evening "Bridge."

The Premier and Mrs. Rutnerford's reception which occurred too late last week for mention in these columns, was a very brilliant function, the elite of Edmonton and Strathcona to say nothing of the seasonal visitors, crowding the handsomely decorated rooms to pay their respects to the leader of the Government and his gentle wife.

The guests were received in the drawing room, the hostess wearing a rich imported toilette of brown chiffon velvet, with effective garniture of brown and pale pink applique, which opened over a white chiffon vest embroidered in tiny pale pink roses. The tea room had been most effectively arranged for the occasion, the table being done in a color scheme of deep crimson, a great bowl of crimson roses on a mirror base centering the board, while many crimson shaded candle lights added their share of cheeriness to the toute ensemble.

Mrs. D. S. Mackenzie and Mrs. Hislop had charge of the tea and coffee during the first hour, being later relieved by Mrs. Robert Douglas and Mrs. Bowen of Strathcona. The attractive girl assistants were: Miss Babbitt, Miss Grace Ritchie, Miss McIlree of Regina, Miss Grant and Miss Hazel Rutherford.

Among the guests were a party from Government House.

A delightful tea, gotten up very hurriedly on Monday afternoon at the last moment, to which the wives of the legislators and a sprinkling of town guests turned out in their best lobs and tuckers, was the opportunity kindly afforded by Mrs. Cross to the seasonal visitors to become better acquainted with each other and enjoy an hour's sociability.

Men's Overcoats

For the balance of the week we offer the following exceptional values in Men's Winter-Weight Overcoats—the famous FIT-RITE make.



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Drawn Work
Also best Silk Handkerchiefs, Scarfs and Chinese White Washing Silk
Come and look at the beautiful hand painted Japanese Tea Sets.

Don't forget to look into our window 215 Jasper Avenue West (Next door to Opera House)

hat; Mrs. Anderson in a rich lace bodice smart skirt, and large elephant print grey capelet; Mrs. Mills in a well tailored navy suit and hat with green hops; Mrs. McKenney in becoming black and many others.

On Saturday afternoon Miss Marjorie Brown gave a young girls' tea when about twenty five of her girl friends enjoyed a merry hour over the tea cups.

Miss Brown received her guests in a pretty black and white silk frock, and was assisted in her duties as hostess by her sister, Mrs. Sydney Woods, who wore an ocre and pale green striped silk cologne over a deep ocre dotted net waist. Mrs. Bowers poured the tea at the beautifully arranged tea table; Miss Phyllis Barnes, a very pretty girl with lovely coloring, Miss Kathleen Pace, and Miss Norah Campbell passing the delicious dainties.

Her many friends will be pleased to learn that Miss Brown will in future make her permanent home with Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Woods.

Miss Phyllis Barnes and her younger sister return to the college at Yale this Saturday, after a delightful Christmas vacation, spent with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Barnes.

The engagement is announced of Miss Dorothy Robillard, youngest daughter of Dr. Adolphe Robillard, Ottawa, to Mr. A. Maynard Bezanon, of Edmonton.

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